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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The celebrated Rochdale (England) co-operators, who started only twenty-six years ago on the humblest scale imaginable, have a capital stock, every share of which is held by a wage earner, of $2,355,000; profits distributed to members have reached $200,000,000, while the total sales for 1889 showed an increase over those of 1888 of $10,000,000.

There are some very much disgusted real estate investors in Chicago, alleges the New Orleans Picayune. They are those who bought land near Jackson park at fancy prices, thinking it settled that the world's fair would be located there. Some of them paid $300 to $400 per front foot for property that five months ago would not have brought one-sixth of that.

Apparently the tables are turning, exclaims the New York Tribune. California prunes have become so popular in this country that it is said the French are beginning to put up their prunes in the California style, so that they will pass for California prunes. Some of these days, perhaps, dishonest dealers will try to sell French wines by putting on them California labels. "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

F. Holsten, of New York city, enjoyed an unusual experience. He is an agent of the Retail Grocers' Union, and at a meeting of that body a motion was made to raise his salary from $75 to $100 a month. Then Mr. Holsten arose and declared that he had no knowledge that such a motion was to be made, and that he was satisfied with his present pay and that he didn't want an increase. The union thereupon, with great unanimity, resolved to respect Mr. Holsten's wishes.

A scientist declares that it will not be many years before 100 or 150 miles an hour will be the normal speed of traveling on railroads. Electricity as a motive power and improved machinery will bring about this wonderful advance. The boon is not promised to this generation, and we who live now, observes the New York Star, will have to struggle along in horse-cars or in elevated trains at the rate of 150 miles in twenty-five hours. How we should enjoy it if we could only be our own descendants!

The society for the preservation of the Irish language prints statistics supplied by the commissioners of national education showing the progress of the study of Irish in the national schools. Irish is taught in forty-five national schools and the number of pupils who passed has risen from twelve in 1881 to over 500 in 1889. With reference to intermediate education the council have also to report highly satisfactory progress. The result of the recent examinations shows that the number of boys who passed in Irish amounted to 273, while in 1883 it was under fifty.

There is talk of pushing the beet sugar industry in Ireland. According to the British Baker, a company is being promoted in London and Liverpool for the manufacture of beet sugar in the south of Ireland; $1,250,000 is the capital. The company rely, it is said, upon the farmers cultivating the requisite quality of beet root for sale to the company, who will provide buildings and plant for the manufacture only, and will not undertake the growers' part of the business. It is claimed that the soil and climate of the south of Ireland are suitable for this kind of crop, and that beet sugar can be made there at a profit.

Returns that have been made to Parliament show that there are in Great Britain and Ireland 3800 miles of inland navigation, of which 1000 miles are on open rivers, leaving 2800 miles of canals, the greater part of which are in England. Although the canal business has been greatly neglected since railroads have become so numerous yet many English canals still pay fair dividends; and at the international congress on inland navigation which was recently held in Manchester there was evidenced a disposition to revive canal activity. The Manchester ship canal, which, when completed, promises to revolutionize the English cottage trade, is undoubtedly a strong factor in the new movement.

According to the Chicago Post American electricians are having a really enjoyable laugh at Cousin John Bull's expense. A short time ago the question was asked in the House of Commons whether it was not possible to light the Natural History Museum by electricity so that it might be opened evenings. Some bright light in the house, evidently a spokesman for the government, had thought to try it at the British Museum first, with the intention of extending its service to the Natural History Museum if at some future time it was demonstrated to be practicable. The electric light people of this country are now "hellоing" at Johnny to wake up and move along with the procession.

Why the Cows Came Late.

Crimson sunset burning
O'er the tree-fringed hills;
Golden are the meadows,
Ruby flash the rills,
Quiet in the farm house,
Home the farmer hies,
But his wife is watching,
Shading anxious eyes,
While she lingers with her pail beside the barnyard gate,
Wondering why her Jenny and the cows come home so late.

Jenny, brown-eyed maiden,
Wandered down the lane;
That was ere the daylight
Had begun to wane.
Deeper grow the shadows,
Circling swallows cheep,
Katydids are calling,
Mists o'er meadows creep.
Still the mother shades her eyes beside the barnyard gate,
And wonders where her Jenny and the cows can be so late.

Loving sounds are falling—
Homeward now at last,
Speckle, Bess and Brindle
Through the gate have passed;
Jenny sweetly blushing,
Jamie, grave and shy,
Takes the pails from mother,
Who stands silently by.
Not one word is spoken as that mother shuts the gate,
But now she knows why Jenny and the cows came home so late.

—[Omaha World-Herald.

ON PIKE'S PEAK.

I had been in the signal service but little over a year when I was sent to Pike's Peak, which is considered by the men in the service the most disagreeable station in the whole country. In summer it is not so bad, when there are numerous visitors up every day from Colorado Springs and the weather is comparatively pleasant. But from the middle of October until about the middle of April it is very different. Then it is almost impossible to get either up or down the mountain, and the only communication with the outside world is by wire. One man takes charge of the station in summer and two in winter. My duties were to begin with the winter season. I reached the station the first day of October, where I found my companion for the winter awaiting me. His name was Harry Sands. He was a good-looking, bright, jovial fellow from somewhere down in Maine. He was fully six feet tall, with a physique that seemed to bid defiance to fatigue and exposure. If anyone had told me then that he would be the first to succumb to the rigors of that terrible winter, I should have laughed at the idea, for I was at that time by no means robust and unaccustomed to hardships of any kind.

The station is located just a little below the extreme top of the peak. It is a low, one-story log building about twenty feet square. Around it on three sides is stacked at that season, almost as high as the cabin itself, the supply of wood for the winter. To keep the roof from being blown off, rocks are laid upon it in different places, and two immense chains are strung across and fastened to the ground at either side. The interior is divided into two rooms by a rough board partition. In the larger one the men eat, sleep, and do their work. The other is used as a store room.

The weather did not begin to get very cold that year until about Dec. 1. It kept getting colder and colder until one morning between Christmas and New Years the thermometer registered 60 degrees below zero—a spirit thermometer, of course. It was so cold that in spite of all we could do the water would freeze an inch or more in the cabin every night. So high was the wind and blinding the snow storms that often for a week at a time we were unable to go outside to take observations.

One morning the latter part of January, Harry got up looking very pale. He would not eat any breakfast, and before dinner time he was back in bed again, complaining of a terrible headache. By evening he was in a raging fever. So delirious did he soon become that at times it was as much as I could do to hold him in bed. I gave him such medicine as I thought he needed; and many an hour I spent poring over the book of instruction accompanying the chest in search of a proper remedy. But nothing I gave him seemed to do him any good. One day early in February I went outside to remove some sticks of wood the wind had blown against the door. I left Harry sleeping soundly, and, I thought, more naturally than at any time during his sickness. Returning a few minutes later I found him sitting in front of the telegraph instrument with his hand upon the key. But the effort had probably been too much for him; his head lay upon his chest and he was trembling all over with weakness. I had hardly gotten him back to bed when he began to sink rapidly, and in less than half an hour he was dead.

As soon as I had recovered a little from the shock I started to telegraph the news to Colorado Springs. I gave the customary signal upon the key, but received no answer; I repeated it, still no answer. I thought it very strange. I knew the operator at Colorado Springs was always in his office at that hour. Again and again I tried, but with no better success. I made a careful examination of the instrument, the batteries, and all connected with it, but could find nothing wrong. Then came the awful thought, "the wire was down or broken somewhere on the mountains." It was not long before I was compelled to admit that such was the case. Burying my face in my hands, I wept like a child. The prospect certainly was a terrible one. The probability was I should be cut off from all communication with the world for two full months or more.

The next morning I wrapped up Harry's body in a couple of blankets and buried it a few yards from the cabin, among the rocks in a protected part of the peak. My loneliness then began in earnest. Such days and nights as I put in! My only diversion was reading and taking observations. Every day at the customary hour I would try the telegraph instrument, hoping that communication might possibly have been re-established. Every day the same disappointment. My great fear was that I should lose my reason.

One night, about three weeks after Harry's death, I was wakened up by what sounded like the distant howling of some wild animals. For a moment or two the sound was lost. Then it returned louder than ever. The next minute I remembered one of the men in the service telling me, when he heard I was going to Pike's Peak, to look out for the coyotes.

Coyotes are somewhat smaller than the ordinary wolf, and are called by many people barking wolves, owing to the peculiar nature of their cries. I had never heard them before. My opinion was that the keen-nosed brutes had scented Harry's body and had come to devour it. Instead of stopping at the place where Harry was buried, they made a bee line for the cabin. A series of most diabolical yells announced their arrival. Then I heard something thump, thump against the cabin dooor. The door was a strong oak one and I felt confident would resist any effort they could make. However, to make it doubly secure I pushed two great heavy Government chests against it. Suddenly their howls ceased. Breathlessly I awaited developments. So long did the silence continue that I began to think that they had taken their departure. But I was mistaken. I soon heard them upon the roof. Before I had time to recover from my astonishment at this change in their tactics, I heard one of the rocks that held down the roof roll off to the ground. Terror stricken, I jumped to my feet, believing nothing now would keep them out. If they could roll off one of those rocks, the boards of the roof would be nothing to them.

I picked up a gun that hung upon the wall, and raised it toward the roof. Soon I saw one of the boards begin to move; but a little at first, then more and more until the starlight was plainly visible through the crack. Then it was suddenly wrenched from its place, and a dark object appeared in the aperture. I fired. The same moment I was dashed violently to the floor by something heavy coming from the direction of the roof. The next thing I remembered was finding myself lying upon the bed. To my surprise I saw the cabin door was open and the sunlight streaming in. I started to get up, but fell back exhausted. Wondering what could be the matter, I made another attempt. As I did so my heart almost stood still at the sight of a man standing in the doorway. Could I be dreaming? I rubbed my eyes tremblingly with my hands. The man, apparently divining my thoughts, said:

"Don't be afeared; it hain't no ghost, but it might have been if you'd shot me that night, as you tried to."

"Shoot you," I gasped.

"Yes, shoot me," repeated the man "and if I hadn't throw'd you to the floor when I did you'd shot at me the second time."

"But the coyotes?" I asked.

"Coyotes," repeated the man in amazement, "What do you mean?"

I told him my story. He laughed heartily.

"It warn't no coyotes or nothin' as you heard. It war me and the other fellows a-holerin'. You see we busted both our lamps, and we were a-hollerin' for you to make some light so we could see where the cabin war. You see you were clean out of your head with the fever and you 'magined all them things." He then told me that I had been lying ill with a fever ever since that night, some three weeks in all, and that I had been delirous the whole time. While he was still talking, two other men came into the cabin.

"That's a nice way to be a treatin' people as is sent to your rescue," spoke up one of them. "And after bein' nearly frozen to death on the way," added the other one.

"My rescue! what do you mean?" I inquired, not a little puzzled.

"Ain't your name Harry?" asked the first speaker.

"No," I said; "it isn't."

They all looked at one another strangely. Then the same man said: "Why, on the 5th day of February a telegram came from a man up here a sayin' that the fellow as war a stayin' with him had got lost, and he himself war a dyin'."

"February fifth," I thought. "It was the day Harry died." In a moment I saw through it all. Harry's business at the telegraph instrument that morning was explained. Getting awake while I was out taking away the wood from the door, and not seeing me, he had thought in his delirium I was lost; hence his message to Colorado Springs. It is still a matter of wonder to the people out there how the rescuing party ever got up the mountain. It was a feat never attempted, much less accomplished, at that season of the year.

Some time afterward I met the man who had told me about the coyotes. He laughed heartily when I related my experience. He said what he had meant by coyotes were the fleas that fairly swarmed up there at certain seasons of the year. They were so big and bit so hard that the men in the service nicknamed them "coyotes".—[New York Sun.

Siberia Importing Pigs.

Siberia has taken to raising pigs and to improving the breed. The world only knows Siberia as the place where Russian and Polish exiles suffer the horrors of a barbarous system and where American and English explorers meet death from starvation and cold. Its only product is supposed to be salt, and nobody thinks of it as a country having any capabilities of progress. Yet Siberia is rich in great possibilities. Its southern portion contains agricultural tracts of great fertility. It has vast forests of fine timber and great stores of undeveloped mineral wealth. There are Russian communities away from the penal settlements which are growing rich and prosperous. In time the country is bound to become progressive. The climate of its southern provinces is mild and healthy, and it is watered by great rivers that afford splendid facilities for trade.

The importation of a number of improved English pigs is a sign of the times. A large consignment of the finest breed of Yorkshire pigs left London recently for Siberia. They were selected from the famous herd of Sanders Spencer of Holywell Manor, whose piggeries are said to contain some of the finest specimens in the world. And they are to be followed soon by other lots. It is a positive relief to get such news from Siberia. A little more of it and people will not feel a freezing sensation creeping over them at the bare mention of the name. Pigs are, after all, a sign of progress.

Horsemanship of Mexican Vaqueros.

In the days when I was a cowboy in Old Mexico, the vaqueros knew how to ride. Those fellows who go round with Wild West shows can't ride a little bit. See one of them lean out of his saddle to pick up something on the ground! He hooks his foot behind his saddle and can hardly reach his hat on the ground as the horse lopes by. The vaqueros I used to ride with could pick up a pin on the ground with the horse at full gallop. The rider would hitch the spur on one foot in the sinch of the horse, and the little bells on the heel, falling into the rowels of the spur would hold the foot as firmly to the sinch as if it were tied there. Then the rider could throw his whole body out of the saddle and could reach the very smallest object on the ground. Nowadays the cowboys don't seem to understand that trick. In fact one of them told me once that the only use of the little bells on the spurs was to jingle and add to the dashing appearance of the horseman—

A True Incident.

A lady living in the vicinity of New York had two pets, one a large cat with a beautiful striped fur coat, gray eyes, white face, and elegant whiskers; the other a small canary bird. Antagonistic by nature, yet being raised together they became true friends. The cat enjoyed the singing, and watched the movements of Dick as he jumped from perch to perch with the greatest interest. One warm day the lady raised the window to admit the balmy air, when the cage had not been properly fastened. Birdie sought its freedom instantly, flew out and landed on the grass plot. Quick as thought the cat sprang for it, spreading her large paws so as not to hurt it, and held it until her mistress (who was lame) came down a flight of stairs to the relief of both. When Dick was within his gilded cage safe and sound, a happier "trio" could not be found than mistress, cat and bird.—[New York Witness.

Take Your Choice.

Two rival sausage dealers have their shops adjoining. One of them has painted upon his glass window over a pyramid of sausages:

"At fivepence a pound; to pay more is to be robbed," while the other puts his sausages into an obelisk and paints above it:

"At sixpence a pound; to pay less is to be poisoned."

A CHILIAN HOTEL.

A Traveler's Experience at the Foot of the Andes.

A Swimming Bath Under Vines Laden With Grapes.

The favorable impression of Chili which I had received in descending the western slopes of the Cordillera was augmented when I reached the village, or perhaps I should say town, of Santa Rosa de los Andes. This was my first experience of a Chilian hotel. As we rode up through clouds of dust the exterior of the one-story "adobe" buildings of the Hotel del Comercio did not seem inviting. Inside, however, I found a series of court-yards, or "patios," avenues of trellised vines, aviaries, canalized watercourses and other pleasant features. I hired a room in the first "patio," with an outlook upon the flowering shrubs, the fountain and the wonderful imitation marble statues which stood around it. Who would have expected to find specimens of Greek sculpture—of the period of decadence, it is true—at the foot of the Andes?

Dusty as I was, and having been wholly deprived of the use of soap and water during my six days' journey across the mountains, the old prejudices of the dweller in towns asserted themselves, and I asked the landlady, in an off-hand and half-apologetic tone if it would be possible to have a bath. "Como no?" she replied, with the usual Chilian formula of ready affirmation, and added: "Would you like a swimming bath?" "Is there a swimming bath in the hotel?" I asked. "Como no? The water is not crystalline, but it is clean and fresh, and brought from the Aconcagua River by an 'acequia.'" "Bueno, vamos a ver," said I, and we went to see. And behold at the end of the garden was a tank some fifteen feet square, with water running through it, and overhead, as a protection against the sun, vines laden with pendent bunches of grapes, forming, as it were, a ceiling to the bath.

This was delightful, and I bathed with joy. Now after a bath a man needs refreshment of some kind. "Como no?" was the invariable reply; and I was shown into a bar-room, where I found a greater variety of deleterious drinks than you would meet with in similar establishments in Europe or the United States, and yet Los Andres does not boast 3500 inhabitants. Thus fortified and rejuvenated, I was prepared to dine, and I succeeded in dining very fairly, drank good Chilian wine, had a pleasant talk with my friend Don Honorio and other gentlemen, and after dinner took a walk on the plaza, where there was a zealous but inferior orchestra playing for the distraction of "all Los Andes," represented by a few officers, employes, and shop-keepers, a dozen ladies wearing Parisian hats that were the fashion a year ago, and a few score modest natives, the women wearing black shawls drawn mantillawise over their heads, and the men draped in "ponchos," and sheltered from indiscreet eyes by broad-brimmed white straw hats with black string tied under the chin.

A Dog's Extraordinary Leap.

Lieutenant Franklin A. Shaw, of the First Regiment of Infantry was out walking at Greathead with his little daughter Grace. They were attended by a thoroughbred St. Bernard dog, the property of Lieutenant Shaw. While at the highest point of the cliff, Grace went close to the edge, and the dog, seeing her in danger, walked between the child and the precipice. The turf started and the dog lost his footing. Realizing his danger, he made a spring far out over the cliff. The child had turned to her father and was really out of danger when the dog sprang up in front of her, but the noble brute had done his duty in guarding her. He sprang clear of the rocks and landed on his feet on the beach, 120 feet below. It was a remarkable escape, for the dog is extremely large, weighing 165 pounds, and such a leap without breaking limbs seems impossible. Beyond a few cuts on his feet the dog was apparently unhurt.—[Ex.

Neither Touched Nor Moved.

Mrs. Norton inquired eagerly of Lord Panmure after the queen had pinned a medal on the breast of the brave Sir Thomas Troubridge, the Crimean hero:

"Was the queen touched?"

"Bless your soul, no!" was the reply. "She had a brass railing before her and no one could touch her!"

Mrs. Norton explained:

"I mean, was she moved?"

"Moved?" returned Lord Panmure, with wilful stolidity, "she had no occasion to move."—[Ladies' Pictorial.

Gone at Last.

Mrs. Mix—Charles, that piano they had next door is gone today. Mr. Mix—Well, I'm glad if it's finally got away. It's been going every day for the last six months.—[Puck.

Glove Making in America.

A large amount of capital is interested in the glove industry in the United States. Two towns in New York, and substantial and prosperous towns they are, too, are given over to this sort of industry. Gloversville is a place of 13,000 and Johnstown of 9,000 people, and they are wholly dependent upon these glovemakers for their support. It does not seem that they are disappointed in their hopes. Both are in a very prosperous condition; the workmen own their own homes and are well paid. Glove sewers receive from $9 to $12 a week, while the table-cutters are paid from $3 to $3.50 a day.

Most of the American-made gloves are of the heavier kind, such as are used by teamsters, farmers and the industrial community generally. But our facilities for making the finer grades of gloves are constantly increasing. There is no good reason, in fact, why in a comparatively short time we cannot surpass France in sewing and finishing the gloves, because the American worker is better paid and will show more pride and care in his work. The chief obstacle at present in the way of the American kid glove lies in the dressing of the leather.

This is a very important desideratum. When we can prepare our leather with the same skill that the foreign glovemakers are able to do it will be a great stride forward in this industry in America. The best kid gloves made in this country are made from imported kid leather. But the improvements in this direction have been made so rapidly that in a year or two the glovemakers of the United States will step to a front place.—[Chicago Post.

Second-Hand Sculpture.

"There are many so-called sculptors in the United States and Italy who are a disgrace to the profession so far as their work is concerned," said Sculptor Giovanni Turini a few days ago during a conversation in his studio on Staten islands. "Not only is their work poor, but frequently their names are attached to work which has not been done by them. There is a flagrant example of this in Florence at the present time. A young woman has a studio in which she employs two men who are thorough sculptors.

"Whenever she expects an American visitor these men are sent out of the shop, she smears her hands and apron with clay, and when the expected one arrives she is found busily at work on a figure. Evidence of hard work in the shape of unfinished busts, etc., are scattered about the place. If an order is given her, her workmen are recalled as soon as the visitor has departed, and they take up their unfinished tasks. When the order she has been given has been executed her name appears on it, while, as a matter of fact, she can't handle a tool properly.

"Nearly 90 per cent. of the modeling done in this city is by Italians employed by American firms. In the past few years large numbers of skilled artisans have come from Italy, where they are not adequately paid, and have secured good positions here. Americans should patronize home workmen more, now, instead of going to Italy, where they are imposed upon by people like the one of whom I have spoken."—[New York Star.

He Had Enough.

I was sitting in the rear end of a Chicago street car, and on the platform were the conductor and a young man of 20. I wasn't looking at either particularly when I saw the young man slide his hand down into the conductor's sack-coat pocket, where he kept his change. The conductor had his head turned away, but of a sudden he dropped his right hand, caught the other man's wrist, and with a move which seemed the easiest thing in the world he bent the fellow's arm back and broke it with a snap. As the bone broke the victim's clenched hand opened and a lot of silver was scattered on the platform.

"Got enough?" asked the conductor, as he let go.

"Yes."

"Then git."

And the thief, who never even cried out, but whose face was white with the pain, dropped off the step and was lost to view.—[New York Sun.

A Story of Hannibal Hamlin.

In Hannibal Hamlin's early days, at a certain caucus in Hampden, the only attendants were himself and a citizen of very large stature.

Mr. Hamlin had some resolutions to pass which began by representing that they were presented to a "large and respectable" gathering of voters.

"Hold on," cried the other man, "we can't pass that, for it ain't true! It ain't a large and respectable caucus! There's only two of us."

"You keep still, brother!" commanded the wily Hannibal, "it's all right, for you are large and I am respectable. You just keep still."

So the resolutions were passed without further demur.—[Portland (Me.) Press.

Cork Trees.

Few trees are more worthless than the cork oak as it stands, untouched by man. The wood is heavy and coarse-grained; it shrinks and warps in seasoning and decays rapidly when exposed to the air. Its bark is rough and woody and useful only for tanning purposes. Treated by the hand of man, however, the tree produces a bark which supplies the world with stoppers for its bottles, and is, in the aggregate, immensely valuable. Garden and Forest gives an interesting account of the tree:

The cork oak is a native of the Mediterranean region, and grows in the mountains of Northern Africa, in Southern France, in Spain and in Sicily. Its height is seldom more than 25 or 30 feet. Though its natural or "virgin bark," as it is called, is useless, for the reasons just indicated, the removal of the natural bark causes the development of another growth of much finer quality.

This new and firm bark is removed every eight or ten years, and the quality of the cork improves with each successive stripping. Trees live and thrive under this treatment more than a hundred years.

The bark is stripped during July and August. Two cuts are made around the stem, the first above the ground and the second directly under the forking of the main branches. These crosswise cuts are then connected with three or four lengthwise cuts up and down the tree, which thus divide the bark of the whole trunk into as many long sections.

The outer coating of the bark is removed with the aid of the wedge-shaped handle of the tool used in making the cuts; but care is taken not to remove or injure the inner bark, as this would kill the tree.

As soon as the outer surface is removed, it is stripped and cleared, and the pieces are heated slightly and pressed under stones on a flat surface. The heating chars the surface and closes the pores, giving to the bark what is known as "nerve." It is now "cork," and ready to be made into stoppers.

Cork oaks have been transplanted to California, where their raising promises to become an important industry. They produce there a cork of excellent quality. At present, however, practically all the cork used in America is imported from the Old World, where there are about three and a half million acres of cork oak trees producing profitable crops.

It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that bottles were stopped with corks, though it seems that the value of the tree for this purpose was known to the Romans.

The Biggest Apple Tree.

The largest apple tree in New England, and probably in the world, is in the northwestern part of Cheshire, Conn., standing in Mr. Delos Hotchkiss's dooryard. Its age can be traced by a family tradition to 140 years at least, and it may be twenty or twenty-five years older. It is at the present time of symmetrical shape; the trunk is nearly round, without a scar or blemish on it; there are eight large branches; five of them have been in the habit of bearing one year and the remaining three the next. Mr. Hotchkiss has gathered in one year from the five branches 85 bushels of fruit, and his predecessor had harvested a crop of 110 bushels from the same five branches. By careful measurement, the circumference of the trunk one foot above the ground, above all enlargements of the roots, is 13 feet 8 inches. The girth of the largest single limb is 6 feet 8 inches. The height of the tree has been carefully measured and found to be 60 feet, and the spread of the branches as the apples fall is 100 feet, or 6 rods. The fruit is rather small, sweet and of moderate excellence.—[Boston Journal.

The Hosiery Production.

I was told recently by one of the prominent hosiery merchants that the production of seamless hose in this country was about 100,000 pairs daily, says the New York correspondent of the Washington Star. This seems incredible, and yet my informant is a man of wide and accurate knowledge of the trade. A daily production of 1,200,000 pairs of stockings would mean 7,000,000 pairs each working week or 350,000,000 pairs a year, an average of five pairs to each man, woman, child, bedridden invalid and pickaninny in the land. And this covers only one class of stockings, though probably the most numerous one. Of course, the bulk is of the cheapest qualities, those that sell in the trade for 50 cents a dozen and thereabouts. But how are they used, and where do they go? It is almost as deep a problem as the death and the future life of the pin. These statistics throw a strong light on the gigantic dimensions of the clothing trades. We scarcely put hosiery and underwear among the important divisions of dry goods, and yet the transactions are beyond the scope of an ordinary imagination.

If thou wouldst be borne with, bear with others.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News About the Various Departments at Washington.

Secretary Windom Lectures the World's Fair Commission.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom has sent a long communication to the Executive Committee of the National World's Fair Commission in Chicago calling attention to the lavish expenditures for salaries of officers and expense of the committees. He advises curtailment in every possible way if the commission expects to get through the year without a large deficiency.

The Secretary states that of the $1,500,000 appropriated, $400,000 must be used in the construction of a Government building, leaving $1,100,000 for other expenses. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there is appropriated $200,000 for the expenses of the commission and the uses of the Government Board of Control. The Government Board has estimated that it will need $50,000, leaving $150,000 for the commission. The Secretary then shows that in salaries for officers and other expenses the commission has disposed of $110,000 of this $150,000, leaving only $40,000 for expenses for the rest of the year.

The Secretary concludes by calling attention to the fact that the salary list for the next three years of officers and employes already appointed amounts to one-seventh of the entire amount fixed as the limit of expenditure, and he reluctantly approves the sections of the by-laws providing for these salaries, with the caution that great care be used in making further expenditures.

President Palmer said, in reference to the report, that he would give up his salary, and that, if the commissioners did some cheese paring, Congress might get ashamed and grant another appropriation. In the meantime the work would be done by bureaus. The national commission would direct the enterprise and the local board foot the bills.

The Steamboat Inspection Service.

Inspector General Dumont, of the Steamboat Inspection Service, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of that service during the fiscal year, ended June 30 last, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Total number of vessels inspected, 7663; total net tonnage of vessels inspected, 1,390,389.55; total number of officers licensed, 33,237.

Increase in number of vessels inspected over preceding year, 338; increase in tonnage of vessels inspected, 74,953.48; increase in number of officers licensed, 1615.

During the year there were 1782 applicants for pilots' licenses, of which number 1738 passed a successful examination for color blindness, and 44 were rejected, or 2.46 plus per cent. of the whole number.

During the year there were thirty-four accidents, resulting in the loss of 245 lives, a decrease of fifty-six as compared with the preceding year. Of the accidents, seventeen resulted from collisions, and 102 of the lives lost by drowning. Of the number of lives lost sixty-five were passengers and 180 were officers or persons employed on the steamers. It is estimated that fully five hundred million passengers were carried on steam vessels during the fiscal year.

A New Transatlantic Mail Record.

The Postoffice Department has received information of a remarkable piece of work accomplished with the American mail arriving at Queenstown, Ireland, on the Inman liner City of New York. The vessel reached Queenstown early in the afternoon. Her mails were removed and sent by a special train to Dublin and Kingstown. From there they were transferred to Holyhead by a special steamer, and thence again by a special train to London, where they were delivered early next morning. This is the first time that American mails have made London on the morning of the seventh day after leaving New York.

A Net to Catch Torpedoes.

Simultaneously with the arrangements for the manufacture of the Whitehead automobile torpedo in this country the Navy Department has adopted an improved torpedo net, which will be supplied to all the armor clads.

This is an American invention, and as it has not yet been patented, at home or abroad, the department officials are not at liberty to give out much information concerning it. It is said, however, to possess many advantages over the French net, now in general use in European navies. It is to be manufactured at some place in the United States.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE number of strikes is not decreasing.

THE maltsters have reorganized their union.

BELGIAN bricklayers work sixteen hours a day.

THE Confectioners' Union is twenty-five years old.

AN eight hour movement has been started in Mexico.

DOWN-EAST textile firms will shut down to reduce production.

THE Federation of Labor is boycotting tenement-house cigars.

THERE are now three organizations of workingwomen in Toledo, Ohio.

ABOUT fifty union men hold public offices in New York city and Brooklyn.

ALL the coachmen and street car drivers in Havana, Cuba, have gone on strike.

MORE than 5000 stonemasons in Berlin, Germany, are without work or money.

THE labor troubles continue to be a source of anxiety in various parts of the world.

THE organized tinsmiths are about to form a school of instruction for pattern cutting.

HARD times this winter are anticipated at Ottawa, the chief center of the Columbian lumber trade.

A PITTSBURG locomotive firm has voluntarily adopted the nine-hour day without reducing pay.

IN Canada the farmers and the Knights of Labor are looking to a closer alliance between the two.

THE shortage of railroad-cars has cut down mill production very materially in the Pittsburg district.

THUS far no European nation has passed a law limiting the time of the labor of adult male workingmen.

THE letter carriers and postoffice clerks of New York city and vicinity have started an eight-hour movement.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Chicago to consolidate all the various branches of the carpenters and joiners into one large union.

THE total number of strikes reported in the United States during September was fifty-four; the total number of strikers, 6147.

THERE has been a notable decline lately in the salaries paid to women telegraphers, stenographers, and typewriters in the Eastern cities.

THERE are in Paris and the Department of the Seine 30,000 persons, chiefly women, engaged in the washing and ironing establishments.

THE locomotive firemen have discovered that strikes are expensive pastimes. Their Order owes $26,000 that was borrowed to help out the Burlington strikers.

THREE of the strongest bodies of mechanics in New York are not connected with any central body. They are the bricklayers, plasterers and locomotive engineers.

THE Clothing Operatives' National Union, of Boston, recently addressed a letter to Governor Brackett, of Massachusetts, stating that New York tenement-house manufactured clothing is carrying germs of disease into the homes of that State.

OFFICIAL statistics show that 100,000 persons are out of employment in Lombardy, 60,000 in Piedmont and 50,000 in Rome and Southern Italy. The condition of these unfortunates borders upon starvation, and the results of the industrial depression are likely to be very serious.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Chief Justice:
CHARLES PRICE.
For Associate Justice:
WM. T. FAIRCLOTH.
For Superior Court Judges:
2d District, Willis H. Bagley.
4th District, O. J. Spears.
5th District, James H Headen.
8th District, A L. Coble.
10th District, J. W. Bowman.
11th District, Romulus Z Linney.
For Solicitor:
CHARLES C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
For Congress:
CLAUDE M. BERNARD,
of Pitt.
For Senators—First District:
JOHN W. HALSTEAD,
of Camden.
ELISHA T. SNIPES,
of Hertford.

VOTE.

Let every Republican in this District go to the polls next Tuesday and vote for Claude M. Bernard for Congress. He is a young man of energy and ability, and he is an earnest Republican. His chances for election are good. One vote may settle it. Cast yours for him and settle it right.

Vote for Charles C. Pool for Solicitor, He will make an officer in whom the people will have confidence, He will be fair, impartial, just. Let his majority roll up to a big one.

Vote for John W. Halstead and Elisha T. Snipes for the Senate. Both are worthy and capable men. They have each had legislative experience and each made clean records. They are of the people and will guard their interests.

In short, vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom. Do all this next Tuesday and induce your neighbors to do likewise and you will have done your duty.

THE METHOD OF THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The main features of the new tariff law are:

1. The internal taxes on tobacco have been materially reduced, on the theory that all direct taxation should be brought down to the lowest possible figure.

2. The free-list has been enormously increased by the addition of practically every article known to our commerce that is not or can not be profitably produced in this country on the theory that the proper subjects of importation into a well-ordered country are not those article that its people can supply to themselves, but those that they can not supply, and that goods of this character should be brought to the consumer at the cheapest possible price.

8. The dutiable list has been thoroughly revised so the The revenue necessary to carry on the government shall be collected as largely as possible from foreigners in return for the privilege of selling their goods in our markets. Foreign competition—which means a competition in cheap labor, a competition in flesh and blood—shall be checked wherever it threatens to lower the American standard of wages and to drive American producers out of business. Numerous branches of industry, never heretofore carried out in America, shall be encouraged to undertake production, thus increasing the opportunities for the profitable investment of capital and the profitable occupation of labor. The cost of necessary supplies to the American consumer shall in no case be raised, but shall, in response to the law of free domestic competition, go on decreasing in the future, as it always has, under the protective policy, in the past.

Great big Tom Reed, wherever he goes, East or West, is paid the homage of admiring thousands. No halls are large enough to hold the crowds that want to hear him speak, and he has to speak to people out of doors, and by the acre. Why do the American people so admire Tom Reed? It is because Tom Reed has pluck and backbone, believes in a political party respecting itself, redeeming its pledges, being proud of its record and trying to make its future more glorious even than its

---

Condensed farm products means economy in freight. A bushel of corn weighing fifty-six pounds can be freighted as six pounds of pork, or with fifty pounds of hay added as four pounds of butter. It is wisdom to condense the products to the highest value in the least weight.

The McKinley protective tariff law will be in the hands of its friends during the next session of Congress and the Republican party will always favor revision whenever it becomes necessary to protect American labor or control schemes of manufacturers or dealers.

The Republican party has given the sugar and binding twine trusts notice that combinations to advance prices must cease.

HOW IT BENEFITS THE FARMER.

Some farmers, who have not studied the matter ask, "What advantage do we derive from a protective tariff?" They are told that it does not and cannot help them. Let us see. The farmer is the food-raiser. All other occupations must come to him for sustenance. As wealth and refinement increase, so does the consumption of food. The tariff protects manufacturing industries. These create wealth and comfort. They in turn lead to better living and the farmer is benefited by having more and better customers to supply.

Again, farming is the prime business of living. Every man who cannot live by some other occupation must strive to rrise his own living. The tariff multiplies occupations, takes men off the farm into the shop and factory, and increases the relative number of customers to whom the farmer can sell his produce. Thus it will be seen that the farmers are indirectly benefited by a protective tariff, for as demand increases, so do prices,

THREE THINGS DONE,

National Republican legislation has accomplished three things:

First. It has increased the duties on foreign farm products so as to shut off importations,

Second. It has opened the way for reciprocal trade with South American countries,

Third. It has restored silver to its money uses.

The Republican party has presented the people of the United States with a free and untaxed breakfast. This is one good result of the McKinley tariff law, All duties have been reduced where reductions would not interfere with or injure the laborers and farmers of the Nation. The increased duties are on luxuries and foreign farm products. The Nation is now on a higher plane of prosperity than ever before,

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The Chicago *Tribune* says that Senator Carlisle has written the Democratic platform for 1892, and it is to be unrestricted free trade with England

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1890

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has practically completed its work; it has distributed fifteen million documents, covering every question acted upon at the last session of Congress, and defining the position occupied by the republican party upon them, and also upon every other important question now before the public. The number of documents distributed is largely in excess of the number sent out during the last Presidential campaign, and if every voter in the land is not fully enlightened it is not the fault of the committee.

There is no disposition to brag at the Congressional committee headquarters and no prophecies are made as to the majority in the next House of Representatives, but there is a quiet confidence that the republicans will have a good working majority that is infectious. Of one thing I am certain; if the republican voters throughout the country do their part on election day as well as the committee has done its work here, a great republican victory will be achieved on that day—one that will give an impetus to the industries of this country that will be felt for a decade.

Secretary Blaine has gone to Ohio to make several speeches in Major McKinley's district, and although no programme had been determined upon when he left here, it is probable that he will speak at several other places next week. He has had invitations by the hundred since the campaign opened, but the business of the State department is in such a condition that it seriously incommoded him to accept any of them, and nothing but his unswerving devotion to the republican party and its principles has taken him from Washington at this time.

It's a poor day now when a new democratic "fake" about the Census office is not sent out on its travels, Of course every sensible person knows that the census was not a perfect one—it would be impossible to take a perfect one; but that it was better taken than any of its predecessors and that the Census bureau is months ahead of the record in giving out tabulated results, is acknowledged by every one familiar with the work.

The President has taken advantage of a temporary lull in his work and the cool weather to make arrangements for a couple of days duck shooting next week The talk of his calling an extra session of Congress in November seems to have all died out, and the impression is general that none will be called.

Secretary Noble has endorsed the refusal of the Census bureau to order a recount in New York city, unless the original count is shown to have been erroneous.

The Treasury department will be prepared in a week or ten days to supply the great demand for one and two dollar certificates. They are now being printed.

Mrs. Charles Price, wife of District Attorney Chas. Price, of Salisbury, has been appointed one of the lady directors of the North Carolina exhibit at the World's Fair.

Obituary.

John W. Evans died at his home on Powell's Point, Oct. 17th, aged 55 years. No better man ever lived. He was perfectly honest both in his conduct and in his opinions. He always acted upon high principles and had no concealments to make. As a Union man during our Civil war, he stood almost alone in his neighborhood; yet he commanded the respect and the confidence of all his neighbors. He has now gone to that better land, where every good man will receive a just recompense,

E.

The Grand Balloon Ascension at the Elizabeth City Fair.

Local Correspondent Norfolk Landmark.

The attraction Wednesday was the balloon ascension, and it was in every way a success, though, owing to high wind, it failed at the time advertised and was postponed until 5 o'clock.

To begin at the beginning, Mr. Eddy is a young man of 28 summers. He is a trifle below medium height, but stoutly built and muscular from the ground up. He is as brown as a berry from his many close shaves with Old Sol and battles with the fierce storm-clouds which rage and roar a mile above our planet but he has a pleasant exoression of countenance—handsome, the girls would say—and for all his nerve of iron, is as gentle and kindly in disposition as a woman.

Prior to eight years ago he was a tight-rope walker and all-around athlete, but took up his present business, doubtless, because there was more money in it, possibly because of his genuine love of the daring sport as he calls it. He started in with the famed Baldwin Bros, and is now working under the name of that renowned firm of aeronauts and balloon builders and Wednesday was his sixtieth ascension at county fairs this year. In getting ready Mr. Eddy, in his red and green spangled tights, jumped around on all sides of the balloon at once, shouting orders to the men who were running the fire and to the man who made himself useful inside in keeping the cloth away from the smokestack, where a flame shot out a distance of four feet, and in trying to keep from being strangled by the huge volumes of black smoke which filled it. The word "already" was finally shouted and Mr. Eddy caught the ropes of the parachute fastened at the bottom of the balloon and shouted, "Unloose the ropes." In an instant balloon, parachute and man shot up with the rapidity of a rocket, but not before the *Landmark* man had declined an invitation to accompany the aeronaut. Every eye was fastened on the daring explorer of the heavens as he hung suspended from his parachute, which in turn was swinging from the bottom of the balloon a mile up in the clouds. The ascent was a very rapid one and the height which he very soon reached made the spectators dizzy to look at. Soon to all but the strong visioned, Eddy and the balloon were a mere speck in the sky and close enough to waltz with Jupiter; but all were watching for the most thrilling and hazardous feature of the exhibition—the jump with the parachute. Soon it was seen that this act had been accomplished. The closed parachute with Mr. Eddy clidging to the handle, broke away from its fat pilot and shot downwards at the rate of a 1000 feet a second, taking Mr. Eddy's word for it, and for a moment, which seemed many minutes, the apparatus remained closed and it looked as if the nervy hero was dashing down to a terrible death. Strong men grew pale and weak; women resisted an inclination to faint. But it was only momentary, for slowly the gigantic umbrella began to expand and grow, and in a twinkling it spread like a gigantic sunflower and the terrific speed of the falling man was noticeably checked to the great relief of the crowd who manifested their joy by cheers.

The parachute with its solitary passenger drifted southward and both landed with the balloon safely in Mr. Martin Casey's field, a mile away from the Fair Grounds. In thirty minutes more Mr. Eddy was again at the grounds and was receiving the congratulations of the sight-seers. "I am thankful," he said, "that there was no accident, for in truth I was fearful that the descent might have landed me in one of the numerous trees in the woods that surround us, in which case it might have been fatal to me."

Honest Doctors.

All honest, conscientious physicians who give B B B (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial, frankly admit its superiority over *all* other medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga, writes: "I regard B B B as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roecoe, Nashville, Tenn, writes: "All reports of B B B are favorable, and its speedy action is wonderful."

Dr. J. W, Rhodes, Crawfordville Ga, writes: "I confess B B B is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordville, Ga, writes: "I cheerfully recommend B B B as a fine tonic alterative Its use cured an excrescence of the neck after other remedies effected no perceptible good."

Dr, C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala, writes: "My mother insisted on my getting B B B for her rheumatism as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief and her improvement has been truly wonderful."

Dr. G. W. Earle, Pickens, S. C., writes: "I recommend B B B to a man who had sufferep for years with a malignant ulcer on his leg, that seemed to resist all other treatment. After using four or five bottles the ulcer begrn to heal and his leg is now sound and well.

The receipts from the pension tax under the new law are $80,000. The pensioners are divided into four classes which receive annual pensions as follows: Class 1, $90; class 2, $65; class 3, $60; class 4, 50. Soldiers' widows will receive $20, being a large increase for them.

From Pamlico.

Editor CAROLINIAN: At a mass meeting of the Republicans of Pamlico county held at Bayboro on the 18th inst the nominations of Hon. C. M. Bernard as candidate for Congress, Hon. C. C. Pool for Solicitor and S. F. Osborn and N. B. Yesger for State Senators were unanimously ratified. Dr. D. H. Abbott was nominated for the Assembly. Dr. Abbott is one of the best known Republicans of this section and popular with all classes.

Mr. C. M. Bernard was present and made one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches we have ever heard in this county. He will receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of the Republicans of the county, as he deserves. Harmony and activity prevail and you will hear a good report from Pamlico on November 4th,

OBSERVER.

No One Man—but the Law.

From a Western speech by the President.

Our Government will not fail to go on in its increasing career of development in population, in wealth, in intelligence, and in morality, so long as we hold up everywhere in the locality, in the communities, and in the nation this great thought—every man shall keep the law which secures him in his own rights and shall not trample upon the rights of another. Let us divide upon tariffs and finance, but let there never be a division among the American people upon this question that nowhere shall the law be overturned in the interests of anybody. It it fail of the beneficent purpose which should be the object of all law, then let the people modify it; but while it is the law, let us insist that it shall be obeyed. When we turn from that and allow any other standard of living to be, where is our security? If my convenience, if the convenience of a class to which I may belong, is to take the place of law, where is your security? Where is mine when some one else makes convenience more sacred, more powerful, than the law of the land? I believe today that the great rock of our security is the deeply imbedded thought in the American heart that it is not here as in many of our Spanish-American countries, which sometime give their devotion to a man; for we give our devotion to a law, to a constitution, to a flag. So it was in that hour of gloom, when the richest contribution of all the gems that Illinois has set in our national diadem—Abraham Lincoln—fell in that hour of the consummation of his work by the hand of an assassin, Garfield, who was to meet a like fate, might say to the trembling and dismayed people in the streets of New York: "Lincoln is dead, but the government at Washington still lives."

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You shoul heed the warning you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alterative. Your appetite returns, good indigestion is restored, and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action Try a bottle. Price 50c. at A. Wadsworth's drugstore.

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A PAPER OF INTEREST TO ALL.—The contents of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper this week are so varied that every person who reads it or looks at the beautiful pictures will find something in which to be interested. Among the illustrations are "The Smallest Theatre in the World," "Incidents of the Campaign of the People's Municipal League of New York," "Big Trees in Humboldt county, Cal," and a fine picture of Field Marshal von Moltke.

A splendidly illustrated paper on "Henry M. Stanley; his Career and Achievements," by George C. Hurlbut, Secretary of the American Geographical Society, makes *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for November an exceptionally interesting number. For a graphic review of Stanley's eventful career, and the Emin relief expedition in particular from an American standpoint, Mr. Hulbut's article surpasses anything that has as yet appeared on this fascinating topic of the day. In the same number Felix Oldboy propounds and answers the question, "Who was Charlotte Temple?" bridging forward some hypotheses and revelations which will startle the thousands of romance-lovers who have strewn flowers on the mysterious grave in the Trinity Churchyard, New York City. There are illustrated articles on: "Buenos Ayres" by John Stanley; "Coon-hunting in South Carolina," by H. M. Howard; "Great Pahchulakah, the Western Niagara" by W. D. Lyman; "Some Copts in Old Cairo" (second paper), by A. L. Rawson; "The Empress Theodore" by A. C. Townsend; 'A Vermont Island and its Inhabitants" by Nelly Hart Woodworth; and a "History of Human Habitations," by Marc F. Vallette. The half dozen short stories are varied and interesting and the poems "fit, though few." Among the art illustrations is a beautiful portrait of Dorthy Tennant, the English bride of Henry M. Stanley.

This Land of Promise.

President Harrison,

One fact is enough for me. The gates of Castle Garden swing inward. They do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this. These men who have toiled at wages in other lands that barely sustained life, and opened no avenue of promise to them or their children, know the good land of hope as well as the swallow knows the land of summer.

If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage. We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on us promptly.

Easily answered—If a strong man who has frequently suffered pain, grows impatient and rebellious, how much more impatient should be the baby who does not know what suffering means For the pains of colic, teething etc., Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the sovereign remedy. Price 25c.

It is a hard thing to treat nasal catarrh in children, but Old Saul's Catarrh Cure is easy to use, safe and efficacious. Sold everywhere for 25c.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two Bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York

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Notice!

Petition to sell Land for Assets:

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare county. In the Superior Court.

George B. Bliven, Administrator of the estate of Esau Berry, dec'd, vs. John E. Berry and Lovey T. Berry,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lovey T. Berry, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six week's successively in THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that she appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare county, on or before the 10th day of November, 1890, and show cause, if any she has, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

This the 2th day of September, 1890.

JOHN W. EVANS,
Clerk Superior Court

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

	LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations		.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic		.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants		.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults		.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic		.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting		.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis		.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facache		.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo		.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach		.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods		.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods		.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing		.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions		.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains		.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and cure of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty
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SAVE YOUR BOILER BY USING
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It is a vegetable liquid, perfectly harmless, and is the cheapest, best and most easily applied. Does its work satisfactorily and thoroughly. A trial will convince owners of boilers of its superiority over any other compound. No chemical acids in its composition. Agents Wanted.

PETCHELL & LOUGHLIN,
52 Broad Street, N.Y.

DAY'S HORSE POWDER
Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
1 pound in each package.
Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP
Facilitates Teething! Price 25 Cts. Sold at druggists
Regulates the Bowels!

25 A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption
and for the relief of Consumptive persons
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WRIGHT'S
POND LILY TOILET
WASH

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It is commended unreservedly by *Clara Barton, President Red Cross; The Smithsonian Institute; W. S. Thompson, president American Pharmaceutical Association; Thomas J. Semmes, president American Bar Association; Mrs. Emma J. Hewitt, associate editor Ladies' Home Journal; Bishop Newman, and very many others. Used in the bath rooms of the U. S. Capitol for years, and also used at the WHITE HOUSE DAILY.*

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I HAVE AND IT DON'T PAY.
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"SPIRAL"

300 lbs. PRESSURE
IT IS JUST AS EASY TO GET
THE BEST
IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.

THE SPIRAL HOSE is the only reliable Cotton Hose, which is proven by there being so many imitations. The genuine has FOUR distinguishing marks:

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For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Rolls, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ¼ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
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The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.
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ABSOLUTELY WATER-PROOF
O.K. BITUMINOUS BUILDING PAPER
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Experience has shown that the cheap papers commonly used for sheathing houses do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making the house drafty and damp; these defects can then only be remedied at great expense.
A Good Sheathing like the O. K. Building Paper, can be obtained at a trifling cost, and it is a waste of money to use an inferior article.
Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1,000 square feet.
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Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. F. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M.; E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S. Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Thos P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, J. W. Albertson jr., L. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—*MISCELLANEOUS.*—

DR. R. H. McINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
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Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

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A Parlor Suit of Furniture for Sale.
I offer, at private sale, a Walnut set of Parlor Furniture. It is in good condition. It cost $75. I will take $30.
DR. R. H. McINTOSH.

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New Albemarle House,
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FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
☞ Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

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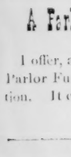
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.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Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, Instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents Stamps to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING OCT'R 28, 1890.

☞ The "Card" of Judge Pool, in another column, speaks for itself.

☞ Cowardice never yet won a battle—never yet preserved a friend.

☞ But for the storm, Senator Ransom writes that he would have been at the Fair and spoken as was announced.

☞ A little personal pique, a bit of wounded vanity, a swollen flame of anger often undoes months of faithful work.

☞ The correct name of Mr. Snipes, the Republican candidate for Senator, is ELISHA instead of "Enoch," as was first published.

☞ Our old friend Willliam B. Pritchard of the Forks, died on Sunday, in the 73rd year of his age. He was one of the best men in this county.

☞ The correspondent of the Norfolk *Virginian* says: "The exhibit at the Elizabeth City Fair was one of the finest ever made in Elizabeth City."

☞ The *Perquamans Record* is a new venture in journalism just entered into by Rev. T. W. Babb, of Hertford, this State. The first issue reads well. Success to it.

☞ A query; What moral difference is there in admitting game men at a Fair and holding a raffle for the Church? There is such a thing as "a distinction without a difference."

☞ It will be seen be the communication of "Observer" that Dr. D. H. Abbott has been unanimously nominated for Representative in Pamlico. No better man could have been selected.

☞ The Edenton Fair opened today, and it will continue, the weather permitting, until Friday. Let a goodly number of our people attend it. The editor expects to go up and "take it in" on Thursday.

☞ About half a dozen Democrats met in one of the rooms at the Court House on Saturday and fixed up the following ticket: James M. Weeks for Representative; James W. Small for Sheriff; D. B. Bradford for Treasurer; John C. Perry for Register of Deeds, and W. J. Williams for Clerk

☞ Prof. J. C. Eddy, the Aeronaut, called at the CAROLINIAN office on Thursday and gave an interesting account of his experience. He is genial in his manners and quite entertaining as a talker. He left here for Charleston, where he makes an ascension this week.

☞ People would save money, time and strength if they would accurately determine the difference between wants and wishes. There are things we must have to be at all comfortable, but the things we ardently wish for but do not absolutely need are many in proportion to our actual necessities

☞ Major Latham addressed a small crowd at the Court House on Saturday. One who was present states that the enthusiasm was at low tide. The Apostle, he said, came not to speak to the righteous but to the wicked. As for himself, he came "not to speak to the righteous but to speak to the *Democrats*!" The inference would seem that they are not "the righteous." Of course, they are not.

☞ At the Republican Convention held here yesterday the following ticket was unanimously nominated: John P. Overman for Clerk; M. B. Culpepper for Register of Deeds, Thos. P. Wilcox for Sheriff; Geo. W. Cobb for Treasurer, and Hugh Cale for Representative. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing C. M. Bernard for Congress; J. W. Halstead and E. T. Snipes for the Senate and Hon. C. C. Pool for Solicitor The proceedings were harmonious and good feeling predominated.

☞ "Inquirer" wants the CAROLINIAN to tell him where the Electric Light was first invented, and what country first adopted it? Humphrey Davy first produced electric light with carbon points in England in 1809; apparatus for regulating the light was patented in England in 1846; Prof. Tyndall employed it in 1856; Westminister bridge in London was illuminated by electric lights in 1858; the French government illuminated eight light houses with it in 1861; the Gaiety Theatre used it in 1778; in New York in the same year was discovered precesses for improving and cheapening the electric light, which produced a panic among the London gas companies and depressed their shares; Sawyer and Bush followed with other improvements, and since 1880 the Americans have suppassed all other nations in utilizing this light in producing it at a price that places it within the reach of all.

—For further and fuller information on this interesting subject the CAROLINIAN refers "Inquirer" to Mr. Charles Guirkin Jr, of Elizabeth City, who, by a long course of special study, knows more about it than anybody in this section.

☞ To the question, "Who of our public servants work the hardest," is there any doubt that it is the school teachers?"

—Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell.*

—The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

☞ A farm that cannot afford the the best and most liberal feeding at all times for the live stock is overstocked, and that means loss all around.

—Try a pair of Evett's fine shoes for ladies at Moses Weisel's.

—Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made specially for you.

—Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

☞ It having been represented that the Musical Instraments on Exhibition at the Elizabeth City Fair Hall were injured by the heavy rains of Wednesday night and Thursday morning, the following certificate proves that this report, like similar ones, was not true.

This is to certify that our Organs and Pianos on exhibition at the Elizabeth City Fair October 21, 22 and 23, 1890, were protected and kept in perfect condition and sustained no damage.

S. J. ANDERSON,
Representing J. S. Ames & Co.
J. C. BENJAMIN,
Representing Hume, Minor & Co.

—Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

—Try one of Moses Weisel's fashionable hats,

—Any party needing a Tackle Block for hoisting purposes, can secure one at small cost by calling at the CAROLINIAN Office,

☞ The Fair is over. Because of the storm which began on Wednesday night and continued nearly all of Thursday, it only lasted two days, but it was, in exhibits and finances, a grand success. The first day was "entrance day," but the attendance and receipts were larger than at any of the first days of the four preceding Fairs. The second day, notwithstanding the lowering clouds in the morning keeping hundreds away, brought a splendid crowd of visitors, and never did people appear to enjoy themselves so much. Everybody was in a good humor and apparently happy. Everything came off exactly as advertised balloon ascension and all. As to the latter, many were skeptical, Indeed, our friends "the opposition," had taken occasion to circulate a story that it was a "humbug," a fraudulent advertising dodge simply to draw a crowd, and it had its effect; but when the daring aeronaut *did* go up—grandly, gracefully and successfully, and after 'kissing the clouds" one mile above the earth cut loose and, hanging to his parachute, came swiftly down again, even those who had been doubters were the most enthusiastic in their manifestations of satisfaction, and when, after landing nearly a mile off, he reached the grounds, they joined in hearty congratulations. Elsewhere a fuller description is given of the aeronaut furnished the Norfolk *Landmark* by its local reporter.

—The exhibits in the Ladies Departments were finer and larger than ever before. Visitors who have attended the other Fairs of this year state that it far exceeded them all. The Superintendents, by whom they were so artistically and attractively arranged and displayed, were Mrs. D. S. Kramer, Mrs, E. C. Chayter, Mrs. J. Y. Old, Mrs. Rev. E. M. Jordan, Mrs. Rev. H. L. Johnson, Miss Florence Bell, Miss Mae Engel and Miss Ella V. John.

—The exhibit made by Mr. Geo. Bright, representing the American Net & Twine Co, of 34 Commercial street, Boston, and 199 Fulton street New York, was elaborate and attractive. It comprized Tyke Net, Cast Net, Linen and Cotton Shad and Herring Nets, Minnow Seine, and Shepards Gold Medal Twines, all of which were most tastefully arranged and they appeared to be much admired. Indeed, a finer display was never seen in this section.

So, too, had Mr. Charles B. Ladd, the gentlemanly representative of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co, of Boston, a fine exhibit—artistically arranged in a large show case. They were examined by a great many people, to whom they were suggestive and instructive.

—The space occupied by P. W. Melick was so arranged as not only to look very pretty and attractive, but it was so unique and suggestive as to cause everybody to stop and "take it in." The Tea Table already set made the writer almost wish he could hear the "ringing of the bell" announcing that supper was ready!

—The Trials of Speed were spirited and attracted the attention of all lovers of the turf. The entries for the Running Race on Tuesday were: Annette, by M. H. White; Little John, by T. B. Walters; Sailor, by C. D. Barcliff; Dave, by G. H. Ferebee, and Fabian, by C. M. Perebee. Annette won 1st, Dave 2d, Fabian 3d and Sailor 4th. In the Farmers' Race the entries were: Beauty, by M. H. White; Petsey, by J. L. Phelps; Sallie, by J. C. Webb and Charlie by A. N. Lindsey. Beauty won 1st; Petsey 2d; Charles 3rd and Sallie 4th.

On the second day the entries in the Trotting Mule Race were: Pat Morgan, by W. G. Morgan; South Mills, by C. P. Johnson, George, by W. Lynch; Jennie, by E. G. Morrisette, and Jack, by same. Jennie won 1st; South Mills 2d; Pat Morgan 3d and George 4th. In the 3 minute race the entries were: Tom Skinner, by R. B. Flora; Humming Bird, by John A. Cartwright, and Hope by M. H. White. Tom Skinner won 1st; Hope 3d and Humming Bird 3rd. In the 2:35 race the entries were: Mary, by W. H. Hyatt; Dexter, by Jos. G. Umphrey; Mary Spelman, by M. H. White, and Mattie, by J. W. Small. Mattie won 1st. Mary 2d and Dexter 3rd.

—Because of the storm closing the Fair, the awarding committees could not be appointed on Thursday morning as announced in the published programme. The Directors met and selected them. Those on stock, poultry, farm products etc., proceeded in the evening to perform their duties and the ladies did theirs on Tuesday morning. A list of those to whom premioms have been awarded will be published next week, after which on calling at the Secretary's office, they will be paid in full, as announced in the printed premium list,

—With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

— Lines to Moses Weisel's competitors;
Just sit and take it easy,
You are not scared we hope,
For though your talk is breezy
With his prices you can't cope,

LOCAL MENTION

Well, everybody says the Fair was the best ever held here.—Federal Court adjourned on Wednesday.—Mrs. Dr. Griggs and her mother Mrs. Bradford, are off on a visit to Philadelphia.—Didn't it pour down on Thursday?—Last week settled the question as to which of the two Fairs bring the most people to town.—Miss Mae Wood won the prize for the barrel of flour.—Local politics will be the topic now up to the election.—"The orator who can the multitude sway
In life's tragic scene is an eminent actor
But the man who keeps still when he's nothing to say,
The public esteems as a real benefactor.
—Who says now that the farmers do not patronize the "old Fair". They made a specially fine exhibition this year. The farmers are "all right."—Hon. E. A. White spent Wednesday here,—We are sorry to announce that Mr. Jacob Salomonsky is quite unwell. His many friends hope for his speedy restoration to his usual good health.—The fellow that said "I told you so" might as well get into his hole.—God bless the ladies! The managers of the Fair thought they did wonders last year, but this year they vied with each other in doing more.—We acknowledge pleasant calls from Mr. C. W. Ladd, representing the Glouster Net and Twine Company of Boston, who attended the Fair. Sorry our time was so taken up that we could not give him him more attention. He goes to Eden ton this week with his exhibit.—The colored "Farmers and Normal Agricultural Institute," in charge of Prof. Rooks Turner, opened on the 6th inst.—Our local weather prophet failed us this year. It was the first time in eighteen years. The CAROLINIAN had "taken off its hat" to him and felt safe in claiming three clear days for the Fair because he had predicted it. He missed it this time.—The oyster factories are starting.—The large display of stoves and other articles by Ehringhaus Bros, & Co., which was a splendid one, and, too, the cutlery case by Woodley & Pinner, attracted attention.—There will be a meeting of the Laboring Mens' Club next Monday night. All members are requested to be present.—Mr. Geo. R. Bright will make an exhibit of Net and Twine at the Edenton Fair this week. He is an energetic, successful and honorable business young man. —A Young Mens' Christian Association has been organized here.—Said a lady to the reporter on the Fair Grounds last week:

"I do declare
That at *this* Fair
I'm having lots of fun.
There seems to be
Much more to see
Than at the other one,

And so said all—Mrs. Riddick, of Hertford, is visiting Mrs. J. B. Flora; Miss May Selden is visiting Mrs. C. H. Robinson, and Miss Pezini, of Richmond, is visiting Miss Guirkin. —Mr. N. R. Zimmerman has returned from a visit North where he had been examining machinery for crushing shells, bones, etc, for fertilizers. His purpose is to start a factory here. —The concert at the Opera House on Thursday night, by Mr. Benjamin, agent of Hume, Minor & Co, was a success.—Mary B. Sutton, a well known and much esteemed colored woman died on Thursday, aged 78 years.—Elder L. Russell, of Illinois, will preach at the Court House tonight.

A CARD.

ELIZABETH CITY, Oct. 27, 1890.

Editor CAROLINIAN:—I quote from the *Falcon.*

An attempt was made by the United States Gauger for this district to indict one of the registrars of the county. It was rumored on the streets that he was acting under the advice of Judge Pool, Mr Blount's opponent for Solicitor for this Judicial District.

The "rumor," so far as I am concerned, is absolutely false. I did not advise the indictment of any one and have no knowledge that any effort was made to that end, except "rumor."

Very respectfully.
C. C. POOL.

NOTES OF THE FAIR,

By our Reporter,

The ladies' departments far exceeded in beauty, excellence and variety any former exhibition ever held in the district. Where all was so exceedingly fine seperate mention may seem superfluous, but some of the Superintendents kindly called our attention to various articles, so feeling sure of our way we tell it as it was told us.

Perhaps the largest and finest display of fancy work was made by Mrs. B. W. Ferebee of Camden, who is a rarely gifted lady. Her paintings on oil cloth, and on various fancy articles, her drawings in indelible ink on shams and doilies called forth many admiring remarks, while her moss work representing Old St. Peter's Church, Gen. Washington's birth place and the ruins of Jamestown Church, were a revelation to many of the capabilities and effectiveness of such work. Mrs. C. H. Robinson's tea cloth in Roman embroidery, with doilies to match, were exquisite. The doilies sent by Miss Sophie Martin were so beautifully embroidered they alone were worth the price of admission to see. Mrs. J. Y. Old was the next largest exhibitor and her tinsel embroideries, silk quilt, rugs, scarfs and other pretty work added much to the attractiveness of this department The fancy articles sent by the Misses Engle were new, dainty and of unique designs. Mrs. Jordan, the wife of the popular minister of the Methodist Church here, had a number of lovely articles on exhibition, a very elaborate piece of drawn work being particularly admired. Her plaques in hammered brass were very fine. A number of ladies seemed to envy the scrap jar sent in by Mrs. Peter Shipp, it was so useful and so neatly made. A fine collection of shells from various parts of this State, Miss Grace Melick kindly contributed, and the shell work by Mrs. Morrissette, the feather and bead work by Mrs. Ball and the fish scale flowers by Mrs. W. C. Mercer received much attention. There was quite a display of handsome quilts and very pretty home made carpets.

The art display was excellent. Mrs. Woodley, Mrs. Tillitt and Mrs. Aydlett sent their beautiful oil paintings, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Florence Bell and Miss Sallie Heath sent lovely crayons. The painted china pieces were by Mrs. Ferebee, Mrs. Woodley, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Flora, the water colors by Mrs. Ferebee. Mrs Tillitt also sent a lovely painted shell.

In the kitchen and dairy department the ladies also did nobly. First comes the "staff of life," of which there was not quite as large an exhibit as we would like to see, as there are many excellent bread makers among the fine housekeepers of Elizabeth City and vicinity, still about two dozen loaves were on the table for the decision of the judges and to Miss Cynthia Smith was awarded first premium. Quite a difference in the preparation of the bread, rolls and biscuit was made by the different housekeepers it was noticed, some preferring the plain loaf while others exhibited those containing sugar, eggs and baking powder The best loaf is thus always a vexed question and the judges can only vote for their own preference. Everybody wanted a slice of the elegant cakes of which a goodly number were displayed, some of them beautifully iced. Mrs. Old, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Albertson, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Albertson, Jr, Mrs. Henry Raper, and Miss John were among the exhibitors in this department. Miss Lulu Whitehurst again headed the list in the excellence and variety of the canned and preserved fruits exhibit, while the list of names of the other exhibitors to this department would include those of almost every leading family in town with a number from the country. The butter, lard, honey and soap were excellent ,but the reporter failed to learn the names of those owning these articles,

Among the curiosities were noticed a china plate 200 years old sent by Mrs J. B. Fearing; a fancy white pitcher 177 years old, the property of Mrs. Pattie Cobb; a dozen glass cup plates 100 years old from Mr. W. F. Jennings; a picture and knife 50 years old, from Miss Sue Halstead; a quilt 100 years old sent by Mrs. Crawford, and a handkerchief case sent by Mrs. Shipp 35 years old.

A cage of white rats sent by George Pendleton amused everybody; a cotton doll dressed in cotton by little Ethel Scott pleased the little people, and the huge hornet nests contributed by Mr. Frank Vaughan and Mr. Cooper were of great interest to many. Mrs. C. B. Brothers sent a jar of very fine yeast cakes and Mr. Bradford some Japanese persimmons.

The splendid exhibits of pianos and organs made by Hume, Minor & Co, and by J. S. Ames & Co., added very much to the attractions and interest of the Fair.

—Moses Weisel is not rich, but he is pretty well known as a Fair Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

Try it for it never disappoints. Dr Bull's Cough Syrup. At all dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle:

'He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who wontonly purloins my bottle of Salvation oil, steals something that enriches him indeed and leaves me bankrupt, a victim to aches and pains, a sorrowful, woeful citizen, until I can slowly creep to the nearest drugstore.

—THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel,

The New Discovery.
You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house, If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold, or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottle Free at A. Wadsworth's Drugstore.

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or household cares **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

I PAY

For This Space,

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

The Best People
Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All Thinking People
Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a

High Grade of Quality.

Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SALONSKY.

ICE AND COAL!
RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

—The—
Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.
Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept 22, 1890

Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra. Send for catalogue,
S. L. SHEEP, Principal.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

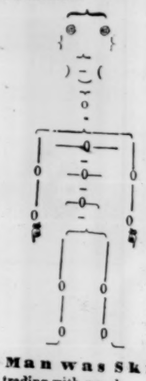
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

☞ A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
C.A. Snow & Co.
— OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, —
Washington, - D. C

Prompt Returns. Established 1866.
J. W. WHARTON,
Wholesale
—Fruit and Produce—
Commission Merchant,
5 Tack Street, Phila.
Oranges, Apples. Potatoes
Onions, Peaches, Berries and Southern Vegetables
A Specialty.
☞ Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.


This Man was Skinned through trading with people who offered to undersell us.
We Make no Bones about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of **Cheapness and Quality.** When it comes to making Bargains, that is, giving the best goods for the least money, we are
Ficle Princeps, which is Latin for Big Injin, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

ROBINSON & CO.,
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, China Glassware Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery Lime Cement &c
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE
Wants of the People.

Furniture, Ware and Stationery.
☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

—*TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.*—

H. Hiltgartner Sons
Steam
Marble Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ET
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wa coting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 &528 West Baltimore S
ALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Ederton, N C.

Maltby & Oldfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN
Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.
Drain Tiles,
For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.
Cement Pipe,
For Well Curbs and large Culverts.
George S. Oldfield,
Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.
—Telephone No. 206.—
Manufactories, Maltby St., & B. C. Turnpike.
Norfolk, - Va.

NETS FOR '90-91.
The Gloucester Net & Twine Company
invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the
Best Goods
are the most economical to the poores Fisherman.
Our Mr. Cha's P. Ladd will visit the Sounds about the middle of October and will have with him a full line of samples of Twines and Nets suitable for the Sound Fisheries
We invite your business for the coming season and beg to say that our prices and terms will be as favorable as any and our quality excelled by no one. No order is too large or too small for us to handle.
Wm. Stowe,
President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co,
Boston Mass

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

DULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890.
Hand Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 . Northbound, leaves at 2:25 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.
The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M, and returning, leaves at 9:45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.
Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,
M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.
T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; flat-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.
HENRY ROBERT Superintend

A Handsome and Useful Present,
"GET THE BEST."
The PAUL E. WIRT
Fountain Pen.
"An absolutely perfect fountain pen, compared with which all others are frank failures."—*Mark Twain.*
Gives absolute satisfaction to over 300,000 people. Simple, Durable and Reliable, To suit any hand.
☞ More sold than all others combined.
Send for Catalogue.
Address, PAUL E. WIRT, Bloomsburg, Pa,
(Mention this Paper.)

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Important Late Dispatches Gleaned From the Wires.

James Maxwell's Bravado on the Scaffold at Morris, Ill.

James Maxwell was hanged at 10:47 on a recent morning at Morris, Ill., for the murder of Charles Decker in June last. He died apparently the most unconcerned man in the town of Morris.

The murder was the result of Maxwell and a colored man being discovered about midnight on June 15 by Decker in the latter's house for the purpose of robbery. Decker was killed by blows from a hatchet.

When the Sheriff showed some evidences of trepidation at the task before him, Maxwell said:

"Brace up, old man. You are much more troubled about this than I am."

He slept well and ate breakfast with apparent relish that morning. His spiritual advisers received a severe shock when they went in to administer the last words of consolation to him. An enterprising reporter had been before them, in the guise of a minister, with the idea of getting an interview. When the newspaper representative began to question him as to his spiritual welfare Maxwell threw off the religious mask which he had hitherto worn and drove his visitor from him with a string of curses of the most profane sort.

When the Sheriff began to read the death warrant in a trembling voice Maxwell interrupted with:

"Stop that gab, Shroeder, and let us get through this thing as soon as possible."

His wish was complied with and he was at once conducted to the gallows. A brief prayer was offered, the prisoner's arms and legs were pinioned and the noose adjusted. The Sheriff asked Maxwell if he had anything to say. His reply was a complaint that the Sheriff had put a window in the shanty in which the execution took place, so that the crowd outside could see him.

The Sheriff then cut the cord and the body fell. In six minutes Maxwell was pronounced dead.

Just before leaving the cell Maxwell handed the Sheriff a big knife, telling him that he might have killed himself a half-dozen times if he had wanted to.

Battle With Thieves.

An organized gang of robbers made a raid on Ohio City, twenty miles west of Lima, Ohio, on the Chicago and Erie Road, one morning. They went through a number of houses, and about 3 o'clock were detected in the act of blowing open the safe in F. M. Hall's store. The alarm was given, and a posse of citizens organized. The building was surrounded while the robbers were at work on the safe, and preparations were made for their capture.

When the posse closed in on them the robbers opened fire on them. This was the beginning of a fierce battle, and for ten minutes there was a rapid exchange of shots. While the robbers' guard held the crowd in check, the thieves blew open the safe and took out the contents. They then beat a retreat, but not until one of their number, whose remains have not yet been identified, was killed. Charles Hover and William Plaze, who were members of the posse, were also killed, and several others were wounded. The robbers escaped. They got only $2,15.

The robbers are supposed to be the same gang which has been operating in that part of the country for some time, and Mount, Kuhn and William Moorhouse, notorious criminals, who are wanted for murder, robbery and other crimes, were identified as being members. Heavy rewards are offered for their capture.

Killed an Italian Suspect.

Thomas H. Duffy, a newspaper reporter, and brother of Prize Fighter John Duffy, called at the parish prison in New Orleans, La., and asked to see Antonio Scoffidi, one of the prisoners arrested in connection with the murder on the day before of Chief of Police Hennessy, for the purpose, he said, of identifying him.

A keeper brought Scoffidi in the corridor, when quick as a flash Duffy drew a pistol and shot the prisoner in the neck, inflicting a mortal wound. Duffy was arrested and Scoffidi was conveyed to the hospital.

Scoffidi, at 1:30 P. M., was in the act of making a confession of dying declaration at the hospital, when a Catholic priest, Father O'Neil, was announced to minister to the dying man. That cut short the confession. Over forty arrests have been made of suspected murderers of the dead chief.

The feeling against "dagoes" is so intense that the leading papers of New Orleans have editorials urging that the law be allowed to take its course.

Died While Speaking.

Much excitement was caused among the delegates to the Socialist Congress at Halle, Germany, by the sudden death of one of their number. The Congress was engaged in discussing means to improve the position of the Socialist press. Herr Baumgarten, one of the delegates from Hamburg, was taking part in the debate. He was in the midst of an argument, in presenting which he had become excited, when he was seen to stagger. Those close to him rushed to his aid, but before they could reach him he fell to the floor dead. The cause of his death is not known, but it was prononly due either to heart disease or apoplexy.

After the body of Herr Baumgarten had been removed from the hall and the excitement had subsided the debate was resumed.

A Town Marshal Assassinated.

S. E. B. Vogelsang, the town marshal of Falmouth, Ky., has been shot and killed. The murder was brutal and cowardly. Vogelsang was just entering the gate of his home when an unknown assassin fired. The marshal fell dead with a double load of buckshot in his breast and face.

Several persons heard the shot and rushed into the house. Oscar Downard, a livery stable keeper, is known to have had a grudge against him and is suspected of the murder.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

Gothardt Smith, a prosperous farmer of Caledonia, Wis., was in his pasture driving the cattle to the barn, when he was attacked and gored to death by a bull. A neighbor's son heard the man's cries and told his father, but aid did not arrive in time to save Smith's life. He was horribly mangled by the bull's horns and hoofs.

The News Killed Him.

William Budd, a prominent farmer and President of the Farmers' Alliance in Boone County, Ohio, started from home to prevent his wife from applying for a divorce. Word reached him just before he arrived at Lebanon that she had made the application, whereupon he dropped from his horse dead.

THE MARKETS.

43 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 20	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 40	@	8 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 10
Lambs	5 95	@	6 60
Hogs—Live	4 40	@	4 75
Dressed	5	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 40
Patents	5 35	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 08¾	@	1 10⅝
Rye—State	74	@	76
Barley—Two-rowed State	75	@	82½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	59½	@	61¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	54
Mixed Western	46	@	50
Hay—Good	55	@	65
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.15c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24
Dairy, fair to good	13	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	20
Factory	8	@	13
Cheese—State Factory	7¼	@	9⅝
Skims—Light	5	@	7½
Western	6	@	9½
Eggs—State and Penn	23	@	23½

BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 00	@	4 65
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 40	@	4 70
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 75	@	5 95
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 40	@	4 50
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 06¾	@	1 06¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	58
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	49½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	94	@	95

BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 50	@	17 00
Butter—Firsts	20	@	23

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	4½
Lambs	5½	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¾

PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Oct	1 03	@	1 03¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Oct	59	@	60
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	54
Potatoes	40	@	75
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	23
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

I. S. EMERY, Labor candidate for Congress, committed suicide at Rochester, N. Y., by cutting an artery. He had been drinking. He was formerly a well-known labor man.

THE Comte de Paris was entertained at a dinner of officers of the Army of the Potomac, at the Plaza Hotel, New York city.

ELMER OLIVER, of Charlton, Penn., while under the influence of liquor, proposed to the daughter of Farmer Tuttle, to whom he had been paying attention. Miss Tuttle refused him, and Elmer drew a revolver and shot her in the head. He then fired a bullet into his own brain. Both died almost instantly.

DR. JOHN FARNHAM BOYNTON died at Syracuse, N. Y., a few days ago, aged seventy-nine years. He was one of the first of the popular lecturers on scientific subjects. He patented thirty important and successful inventions, including the Babcock fire extinguisher. He was the companion and adviser of Professor Agassiz for years.

BURGLARS at Nielsonville, Penn., broke into the office of a lumber firm, sandbagged, gagged and bound the watchman and robbed the safe of $2000.

MAYOR PATRICK J. GLEASON, of Long Island City, N. Y., was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250 for assault on a reporter.

A NURSE in Bellevue Hospital, New York city, struck a patient in the face, the man dying a few hours afterward.

THE centennial celebration of Methodism in New England began in Boston, Mass.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, removed from office the Sheriff of Madison County, Leander W. Burroughs, and appointed in his place William T. Manchester, of Hamilton. The removal is based upon charges of irregularities. In his opinion the Governor says that he is satisfied that charges in the Sheriff's bill amounting to at least $3500 are false and fraudulent.

MAYOR GRANT sent a letter to Secretary Noble, asking that the latter honor the demand of New York city for a recount which shall be an accurate census of the population.

SOLDIERS' monuments were dedicated at Greenwich, Conn., and Kingston, N. Y.

JOHNNY HOPE, son of Johnny Hope, one of the Manhattan Bank burglars, was released from Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison on a pardon granted by Governor Hill, after serving nine years, eight months and twenty days of a twenty years' sentence.

THE potato crop in Vermont, which promises well, is found to be seriously affected by rot, and digging has in many cases been abandoned.

WORKMEN found the body of a woman in the ruins of the Leland Hotel in Syracuse, N. Y., four days after the fire. It is supposed to be that of Mary Fadden, a domestic. This makes six victims of the holocaust.

THE bronze statue of Major-General John Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington, was unveiled in the yard of the State House at Concord, N. H.

J. B. CREIGHTON, a young banker, committed suicide in his office, Wall street, New York city.

ONE of the fulminate departments of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., was blown up. George Baker, aged fifty, was blown to atoms.

A TERRIFIC storm raged along the Jersey coast, and much damage has been done by the high surf.

South and West.

ISAAC FISHER, a leading Dunkard minister and a pioneer in Indiana, fell dead in the pulpit while reading a hymn at a church in Mexico, Ind.

THE annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was opened at Los Angeles, Cal.

THE police of New Orleans, La., have secured evidence sufficient to convict several of the Italians under arrest for the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy.

THE Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department is giving his attention at present to the procurement of the nickel ore or matte for which Congress appropriated a million dollars.

THE annual convention of the American Institute of Architects began in Washington City. The attendance was encouraging, representing all parts of the Union. Richard M. Hunt, the President of the Institute, was unable to be present on account of illness, and his report was read by one of the Board of Directors.

THE Department of State has been officially informed that an industrial exhibition will be held at Lyons, France, in 1892, in which the departments of silk and electricity will be open to all nations. A cordial invitation is extended to American exhibitors.

THE Census Office announced the total population of the State of Florida to be 390,345; increase, 120,942, or 44.88 per cent.

THE Treasury Department monthly statement of foreign commerce places the value of merchandise imported during September past at $75,915,786, against $53,685,848 during September, 1889.

Foreign.

CAPTAIN SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON, the traveler and African explorer, died at Trieste, Italy.

MR. GLADSTONE traveled to Scotland to open his election campaign.

THE Argentine Congress closed after adopting the Government bill to convert the provincial foreign loans into a 4½ per cent. national loan.

THE cholera has extended from Persia to Bagdad, and is destroying many victims.

A CROWD of farmers' laborers at Schull, Ireland, besieged the Board of Guardians demanding work or bread, on account of the failure of the potato crop. The Board replied that the law did not permit outdoor relief.

ONE HUNDRED dervishes, who were raiding cattle at Suakim were attacked by the Egyptian cavalry. Seven dervishes were killed and a number were taken prisoners.

ITALY has recognized the Government of the United States of Brazil.

THE Parliamentary election in the Eccles division of Lancashire, England, resulted in a victory for the Gladstonians. Mr. Roby, the Liberal candidate, received 4901 votes, and Mr. Egerton, Conservative, 4056.

ONE of the bitterest political contests ever fought in New Brunswick resulted in the return of Premier Blair and his colleagues by a large majority.

THE United States steamer Baltimore, Captain Schley commander, arrived at Lisbon, Portugal.

THE University of Cambridge, England, has conferred a degree upon Explorer Henry M. Stanley.

THE total catch of the twenty-seven schooners that left Victoria, British Columbia, this year for Behring Sea and Northwest Coast was 89,516, making about a value of $404,000.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MRS. LANGTRY, the actress, is resting in Paris.

SAM JONES, the evangelist, will lecture in Florida this winter.

MARK TWAIN received $60,000 in royalties from the play in which the famous Mulberry Sellers appears.

MRS. CUSTER has been visiting several of her gallant husband's army friends in Montana and the Dakotas.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has been in politics since 1834. He is eighty-two years old.

OSCAR WILDE, the apostle of æsthetics, has grown quite stout and looks like a successful butter merchant.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, ex-Governor and ex-candidate for Vice-President, is writing a history of Hoosierdom.

GENERAL BOULANGER is the son of a Breton father and an English mother. He has spoken English fluently from childhood.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, the author of "Ben Hur," writes a small and neat hand which is as clear and legible as copper-plate.

QUEEN VICTORIA is very tenacious of the rule that she shall hear at least once a week from members of her family absent in other lands. She likes letters.

THE Duke of Portland is thirty-three years old and one of the fattest men in the United Kingdom. His girth increases almost visibly, and he is daily becoming more ponderous.

J. M. ASHLEY, who is one of the more prominent of the new Michigan millionaires, did not have a dollar a few years ago. He has since made $2,000,000 in railroad building.

THOMAS B. JONES, the new Governor of Alabama, is a man six feet tall, straight as an arrow, with jet black hair and piercing black eyes. His countenance is rather stern.

THE richest banker in the world is Baron Bleichroeder, of Berlin, who is the agent of the Rothschilds in Germany, but is individually worth more than any one of the Rothschilds.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has the reputation of being the richest Scotchman in the world. Yet there was a time when he earned only $3 a week in Pittsburg, and was glad enough to get that amount.

THE Duke of Portland is erecting at Welbeck, England, a row of almshouses to commemorate the successes of his racehorses. They are intended for widows on the estate, and are near the Abbey.

JESSE PARROTT, who fought under General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, is living on a farm near Carrollton, Ga. He was born March 22, 1890. "Up to his sixty-fifth year he made a good farm hand," writes a recent visitor.

THE Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the Boston preacher and author, is sixty-eight years old. He was a practical newspaper man in his youth, and even now, if called on, he could set type and report a fire in an entirely creditable way.

JOHN HABBERTON, who wrote "Helen's Babies," is very fond of the sea and looks somewhat like a sailor, with his bronzed face, shaggy hair and loose shirt collar. He is one of the most successful authors and newspaper writers of the day.

REV. DR. MEREDITH, who, next to Dr. Talmage, preaches to the largest audiences in Brooklyn, was a sailor boy. It was in that capacity that he first arrived in San Francisco, where he remained some time and then went to Boston to study for the ministry.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS is now more than seventy years old. He began life as a factory boy, and for forty years he has been prominent before the public—as a member of Congress, Speaker of the House, Governor and Major-General. He bears his years well and is a man of distinguished presence.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

A Place Where Eight Mysterious Murders Have Been Committed.

At a point three miles south of Reidsville, N. C., known as Mizpah Switch, eight murders have been committed in the last few months, and all the efforts to capture the murderers have proved futile. A few weeks ago detectives from Richmond were sent to the neighborhood, and after three weeks' laborious work they were completely baffled, and even while they were in the vicinity two men fell victims to the assassins.

Recently, Peter Witcher was going home on the railroad track, accompanied by his son. When they reached the switch two masked men, armed with pistols and knives, came out of the woods on the left of the railroad. They accosted Mr. Witcher and his son, and asked if they had any money. They both replied that they had none. The old man was knocked down with a club. The boy escaped and ran to his home, which was a mile and a half away, and told his brothers what had happened to their father. They armed themselves and went to where the two men were last seen. On the railroad lay the mangled body of their father. While the son was gone to give the alarm a freight train passed over the body, but not until after the throat had been cut in several places.

Soon afterward Sydney Lee's body was found near the track. Jonathan Robbins, Jim Scales, Joe Turner, Sam Houston and Rufus Martin have all shared the same fate, and a few days ago an unknown man's body was found near the switch. The colored people say that they cannot live in the neighborhood, as the place is infested with demons. Pinkerton men have been to the place, and the Richmond and Danville authorities have sent expert men to the vicinity, but their work has proven futile.

A short while ago the switch at Charlotte, N. C., was turned, and a freight train was completely wrecked, one man being killed and several wounded. This brought more detectives, but they left without solving the mystery.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Report of the Year's Business Before This Tribunal.

From the annual report of the Court of Claims, submitted to the Attorney-General, it appears that the aggregate number of suits begun against the Government in that court and pending is about 14,000, and that the war claims alone now pending number 8000, involving an estimated aggregate sum of $400,000,000. During the last year, under the general jurisdiction of the court, claims amounting to nearly $2,000,000 have been disposed of. In these cases the amount recovered was $210,000. Claims against the District of Columbia have been adjusted by the court to the extent of $850,000, at a cost of only $45,000. Of the war claims tried the amount claimed was nearly $1,000,000, and the findings for the claimants aggregated $103,000. In all departmental cases tried the findings have been adverse to the claimants.

FIENDISH POISONER.

A German Father Kills Himself and Five Children.

Another tragedy has been added to the list of horrors which have recently occurred in Berlin, Germany, and the vicinity. The community was shocked by the discovery of the fiendish work of a poisoner, which is almost without parallel in the history of crime. A retired farmer named Gast gave to his children some sweetmeats in which he had previously placed a quantity of poison. He then partook of the poisoned confection himself. After suffering great agony for some time, the murderer and three of the children were relieved by death from their sufferings. Two other of the children, who also ate of the sweetmeats, are in a dying condition, and the physicians say there is no possible chance of saving them. No reason is known for the crime.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CINCINNATI lost $15,000 on the season.

THE baseball war is probably at an end.

NEXT season the Players will not use the lively ball.

DETROIT won the American Athletic Union pennant.

"DEAF MUTE" HOY will play with Cincinnati next season.

CALIFORNIA will be once more overrun with ball players this winter.

GETZEIN, of the Boston League team, will wear a Players' uniform next season.

THERE were more tie games in the American Association this year than ever before.

BOSTON'S League Club has offered Pat Tebeau $5000 to play in the Hub next season.

FITCHER CLARKSON, of the Boston League Club, wound up the season most ingloriously.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS, of Brown University, has given $50 to the college baseball club.

IT is estimated by the Pittsburg critics that the Players' team of that city lost about $35,000.

THERE is some talk of getting Ed. Williamson to pay short stop for the Boston Players' League team next season.

MESSRS. CURRY AND MCQUAID were agreed upon as umpires for the world's series between the Brooklyns and Louisvilles.

THE season of 1890 finds the game almost prostrated in the dust, and the players of less importance than they almost ever were.

LOUISVILLE was not permitted to hold the record long with 111 defeats, but it is not likely that any team will soon pass Pittsburg's 113.

THE famous ex-pitcher of Yale, Stagg, is at present in charge of the athletic department at Williston, and coaches the foot ball team four times a week.

IN the National League there were fourteen ten-inning games, seven of eleven, three of twelve, four of thirteen and one of fifteen, making twenty-nine in all.

DAVID ORR, first baseman of the Brooklyn Players' Club, was stricken with partial paralysis while at Renovo, Penn., where the club was to play an exhibition game.

THERE are nine National League pitchers who held their opponents down to less than two earned runs per game, while only one Players' League pitcher has such a record.

IF old Pete Browning, of Cleveland, is able to stand third among Players' League batters, does it not show that the Players' pitchers are not a bit better than those the Association has had?

LUBY, of Chicago, leads the League pitchers in the matter of consecutive victories, having twenty straight to his credit. This surpasses McCormick's famous record of nineteen straight for Chicago.

STOVEY, of the Boston Players, again demonstrated this season that he is the champion base-runner of the country. He stole about twenty more bases than any other player in either of the three big leagues.

THE League has come out of the fight with its colors still at the masthead. It must be taken into consideration that not quite a year ago the League was a baseball organization without players. To-day it has as many players as ever, and some of the best baseball talent that ever played professionally.

THE managers of both the New York National League and New York Players' League Clubs met together recently and consolidated. So far as that city is concerned there will be but one baseball club next year. The financial arrangement of the consolidated clubs, it is said, capitalizes them at $250,000, each club having an equal share of stock.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

OREGON claims a big potato crop.

GOLD has been discovered in Canada.

THE fruit crop is a short one in England.

NEW YORK city has twenty-eight theaters.

NEXT year Butte, Montana, proposes to have a mineral palace.

THE census returns show that lunacy is on the increase in England.

WANAMAKER, Indian Territory, has a colored lady postmaster.

THE South will produce this season nearly 7,000,000 bales of cotton.

THE Germans have secured an important railway contract in Siam.

THE Michigan University has twenty-five Japanese students this year.

LORD CAHIR, an English nobleman, has been committed to a workhouse.

NEW YORK city is said to number 600 native Armenians among its population.

THERE are 100,000 children with impediments of speech in the German schools.

THE Sultan of Morocco has politely but positively declined a French protectorate.

BEARS and deer are more numerous in the Dismal Swamp of Virginia than for many years.

ONE bushel of Irish potatoes cost as much in Missouri this year as two bushels of sweet potatoes.

THE chestnut crop in Virginia is unusually large this season. In Patrick County it is immense.

DETROIT has a Jack the Hair-cutter who lies in ambush and deprives females of their back hair.

THE price of pearl shirt buttons has been increased 400 per cent. by the McKinley tariff bill.

ORDERS have been issued at Berlin for increased severity in the inspection of meat from America.

THE San Diego, British sealer, has captured 1100 seals in defiance of the United States revenue cutters.

COMPLETE assessment returns show an increase of $24,237,832 in property values in Virginia over last year.

THE Servian Government has resolved to ask the Skuptschina to pass a bill to expel King Milan from Servia.

IN the Gila Valley district of Arizona Territory it is proposed to plant 5000 acres in oranges this fall and winter.

THE price of seal skins has already advanced in New York to a figure twenty-five per cent. above those of last year.

MORE than fifty men have been held up and robbed on Chicago's streets during the last two weeks by muscular women.

AN eighteen-year-old boy held up an overland stage, in California, and secured $100. He was arrested and has confessed.

AT Morgantown, Ind., the drug and liquor store of G. T. Hancock was blown up by dynamite. Other liquor dealers have been warned.

HEREAFTER the strength of a United States infantry regiment will be 485 men, a cavalry regiment 605 men, and an artillery regiment 735 men.

THE official report in the Kemmler case to Governor Hill, of New York, declares that the electrical execution of the prisoner was speedy and painless.

THE Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has purchased the home of Mary Washington at Fredericksburg. The price agreed upon was $4000, of which $2000 has been paid.

IN the space of twenty months from March, 1887, until December, 1889, there were landed in British Columbia 6818 Chinamen, four-fifths of whom were smuggled into the United States

$15,000,000 IN SIGHT.

Wonderful Strike of Gold Reported in the Great Sheridan Tunnel.

A telegram received from Telluride, Col., says: Telluride is ablaze with excitement. Flags are flying, men cheering and everybody is off for a grand holiday. The great Sherman tunnel has struck the vein and developed a large body of ore of very high grade. The tunnel was commenced in November, 1887, and has been run 3500 feet at a cost of nearly $300,000.

Manager Waters says that calculating on a basis of what the mine has done in the past, this strike puts $15,000,000 in sight. The ore struck by the tunnel carries brittle silver and copper, and runs high in gold. There is no such mine in the world. The vein is owned by the Sheridan Company for 5000 feet linear on the surface. It has been developed the entire distance and has produced nine-tenths of the output of San Miguel County for the past eight years.

OYSTERS SCARCE.

Discouraging Reports From the Chesapeake Bay Beds.

Discouraging reports have been received from the oyster beds of Chesapeake Bay. The dredging season only began recently. Captain Frank Smith, of the schooner Romeo, was the first dredger to report. He brought only 150 barrels. He says that nearly all the oysters are dead. Later arrivals at Baltimore, Md., confirm the news. The Lower Bay is yet to be heard from. Oysters on the wharf brought from eighty-five cents to $1 per bushel.

OVER 250,000 bottles of champagne, valued at $400,000, were sent to New York by French speculators to forestall the operations of the new tariff law.

RAILWAY TRAGEDIES.

A Series of Fatal Wrecks, Collisions and Accidents.

Seven People Crushed to Death in a Kentucky Tunnel.

A disastrous collision occurred early in a recent morning on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, in a tunnel a quarter of a mile north of Sloans Valley Station, Kentucky. Seven men were killed and a number of others were more or less seriously hurt.

Following is a list of the killed: C. L. Deegen, mail agent, missing; supposed to be burned to death; —— Gould, fireman, Ludlow, Ky.; John F. Montgomery, brakeman, Albany, N. Y.; —— Payne, a commercial traveler for Pierson & Clark, of Louisville; both legs crushed and died; John Prinlott, engineer, Detroit, Mich.; Ed. Buffner, express messenger, Bond Hill, near Cincinnati; —— Walsh, fireman, Somerset, Ky.

The trains involved were freight No. 22, north bound, and passenger No. 5, south bound, which leaves Cincinnati at eight P. M. Another passenger train leaves Cincinnati an hour earlier. Both these were held at Somerset, Ky., two hours or more on account of a freight wreck, which occurred south of that place. When the track was clear the foremost Cincinnati train started out from Somerset first and met and passed safely the north bound train. Then at a safe distance behind it the fated No. 5 started out.

Freight train No. 22 was side-tracked at Sloans Valley. When the first Cincinnati train passed south the crew of the freight appear to have overlooked the fact that No 5 was to follow, and they pulled out and started northward.

Less than a quarter of a mile away they entered a tunnel which is one-sixth of a mile long. In the most hopeless place that trainmen ever meet death the engines of the two trains dashed into each other, and the cars, following, jammed into each other in a mass. Then came the added horror of conflagration.

The burning of the trains in the tunnel rendered it impossible to clear the track as readily as it could be done on open ground, the smoke and heat preventing men from entering.

The initial cause of the collision was a wreck which occurred the same night at Elihu Station, two miles below Somerset, Ky. A mixed train was stopping to leave a car, and had not yet got into motion, when a freight came up in the rear and struck the rear car, causing a serious wreck. Young Mr. Payne, a commercial traveler for the firm of Pierson & Clarke, Lexington, Ky., had both legs crushed, and has since died.

Fortunately, the passenger train had not entirely gone into the tunnel when the crash came, and so the three sleepers which did not leave the tracks served as a means of escape for the passengers. These sleepers were detached and drawn away from the burning train, but the baggage car, mail car and two coaches were burned.

Fog Obscured the Signal.

A bad wreck occurred on the Union Pacific Railroad a short distance west of the suburban town of Armourdale, Mo. A freight train had left Kansas City ahead of the Union Pacific passenger train, and was stopped west of Armourdale on account of an accident to the trucks of one of the freight cars. The Union Pacific passenger train, which followed close behind, was stopped, and a flagman was sent back to warn an expected Rock Island eastbound, which uses the Union Pacific track into the city.

On account of the heavy fog, the engineer of the Rock Island train did not see the flagman's signals until too late to stop the train, and the locomotive crashed into the sleeping car "Wathena" of the Union Pacific train. The engine was a complete wreck, and the engineer was buried beneath the debris. The fireman jumped and saved his life. Several passengers and trainmen were seriously injured.

The following is a list of the injured: Pat Cullen, engineer of the Rock Island train, probably fatally injured (he lives in Topeka, Kan.); John Cuff, fireman, severe injuries about the head and shoulders; Edward Jackson, colored porter, of Edwardsville, Kan., both legs broken; J. H. Grayson, Pullman conductor, left leg badly hurt; J. F. Kinney, Chicago, severe bruises in back; J. A. Lapschire, Lincoln, Neb., right knee badly cut; John Driscoll, Osaqua, Kan., left leg broken below the knee; C. J. Avery, Springfield, Ill., special census agent, back hurt and bruised about the body.

A wrecking train was at once sent to the scene of the wreck, and the injured were taken to Kansas City and taken to the Sisters' Hospital. The track was cleared about noon. The damage to the company is estimated at $60,000.

Passenger Cars Telescoped.

A collision occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road at Ensley City, two miles out of Birmingham, Ala., at half past ten in the night. Two men were killed outright and a number wounded. The dead are I. D. Franklin, drummer, of Nashville, and John Killian, fireman.

The Kansas City passenger train, due to leave at 9 P. M., was an hour late, owing to a wait for the Georgia Pacific train. The sleeper for the Kansas City train had not been attached, but when the Georgia Pacific train arrived the depot master signaled the Kansas City train to get out of the way. The conductor of the Kansas City train was on the sleeper, but the engineer, John Russell, of the Kansas City train, understood the depot master's signal to go ahead and pulled out for Memphis. He arrived at Ensley City before he discovered that he had left the sleeper and Conductor Popham, and without hesitation started back to Birmingham at forty miles an hour. The train had not gone half a mile, when round ing a curve, it was crashed into by an outgoing freight train. The coaches of the passenger train were telescoped in a frightful manner. Fireman Killian was not on the engine, but was in a passenger coach en route to Ameery, Miss., where he was to be married next day.

Collision of Freight Trains.

When the Wilson Point freight train on the New Haven and Derby Railroad rounded a curve on the Botsford branch at Round Hill Brook, Conn., the engineer, Fred Shepherd, saw immediately in front of him the Botsford freight standing on the main line. Before he could slow up his engine crashed into the caboose, splitting it in two like an apple, smashed the next car into kindling wood, and then left the track, falling on its side. The five cars following it mounted the engine and fell over badly wrecked. Engineer Shepherd jumped and escaped unhurt. Fireman William Norton jumped and struck on a heap of railrord ties. His face, shoulder and side were badly hurt. He was taken to his home in New Haven, where he lies at the point of death.

Four Killed by a Train.

A terrible accident occurred on the line of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad. Four persons were killed, three instantly. A south-bound passenger train left Chattanooga on time, and was running at a moderate rate of speed. Approaching Chickamauga, Tenn., as the train dashed out of a cut, a covered wagon was upon a crossing. The engine struck the wagon, and killed J. W. Jenkins, his wife and baby and Mrs. James Bowman, all of Walker County, Tenn.

Killed at a Crossing.

J. M. Poitras was fatally injured and Camilla Beaudois, his niece, was instantly killed by a train while attempting to cross a railroad track at Montreal, Canada, in a wagon.

EIGHT MEN PERISHED.

A Steamer of the Lake Superior Transit Company Burned.

The steamer Annie Young, of the Lake Superior Transit Company, took fire and burned to the water's edge off Lexington, Mich. The steamer Ed Smith went to the rescue and brought thirteen of the crew to Detroit. The rest of the crew, eight men, took to the yawl and were drowned. She had a cargo of coal and merchandise. The boat was built in Detroit in 1869. She was 693 tons burden and valued at $30,000. The mate was badly burned about the face and hands. He was taken to the Marine Hospital.

BURNS AND SCALDS are cured by St. Jacobs Oil used according to DIRECTIONS with each BOTTLE, also SORE THROAT WOUNDS, CUTS, SWELLINGS THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

A LEVEL HEAD.

The Advantage of Presence of Mind in an Emergency.

During the late strike on the New York Central Railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview Gov. Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head; the only point at which there had been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy-sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter.

The strike continued several weeks and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling on the militia.

The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, retains his equipoise and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures is to be relied on and will be put to the front.

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of danger.—Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys and that he would not stand in my shoes for the State of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonial that he gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any particular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for one year."

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

The New American Work Horse.

The demi-sang, or half-bloods, are commonly known throughout the United States as coach horses. Every year the importation of these beautiful animals is increasing. Elwood, one of the principal importers of this stock, has this year alone brought over $150,000 worth of them. At present there is a corner among the dealers, of whom there are at present but five. The central market for this breed of horses is at Caen, in Normandy.

The American working horse, prior to this importation of Percherons, was known by horsemen as a nondescript. He used to weigh about 1200 pounds. Nowadays a good working horse will weigh from 1800 to 2500, and some even more. In the immediate neighborhood of Green Bay I am breeding about 800 mares a year for my neighbors. These mares generally weigh on an average about 1200 pounds. We cross them with stallions that weigh from 1800 to 2500 pounds, and even more. The result is that the half-breeds weigh from 1500 to 1800 pounds. Such are the horses that are now so commonly seen in New York and other large cities, attached to beer wagons, trucks and the wagons of the leading express companies. They are generally gray or black. They are bred on the Western prairie farms, and vary in price from $200 to $300, and are sold in the large cities at from $400 to $600 and more apiece.—*New York Post.*

The Watch as a Compass.

A few days ago I was standing by an American gentleman, when I expressed a wish to know which point was the North. He at once pulled out his watch, looked at it and pointed to the North. I asked him whether he had a compass attached to his watch. "All watches," he replied, "are compasses." Then he explained to me how this was. Point the hour hand to the sun, and the South is exactly half-way between the hour and the figure XII. on the watch. For instance, suppose that it is four o'clock. Point the hand indicating four to the sun, and II. on the watch is exactly South. Suppose that it is eight o'clock, point the hand indicating eight to the sun, and the figure X. on the watch is due South. My American friend was quite surprised that I did not know this. Thinking that very possibly I was ignorant of a thing that every one else knew, and happening to meet Mr. Stanley, I asked that eminent traveler whether he was aware of this simple mode of discovering the points of the compass? He said that he had never heard of it. I presume, therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance. Amalfi is proud of having been the home of the inventor of the compass? I do not know what town boasts of my American friend as a citizen.—*London Truth.*

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